

CAJON
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Government
Publications

GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

(INCLUDING ELECTIONS AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM)



PHOTOSTORIES AND ESSAYS
FOR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH
AS A SECOND LANGUAGE
IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



Ontario Ministry
of Citizenship
and Culture

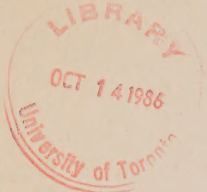
PREFACE

Minister's Message

My ministry is pleased to provide this publication to help you understand the system of government in Canada. It gives information on how the representatives are elected and what the three levels of government do.

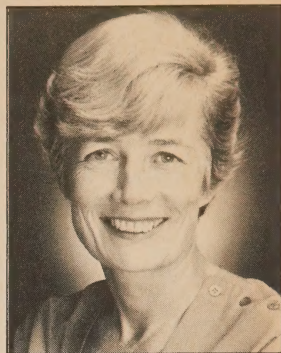
Canada is a democracy where the citizens elect their representatives. Each person can make an important contribution to the quality of life in their community, province and country.

We hope that this publication will help you to learn about Canada.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lily Munro".

Lily Munro
Minister



Lily Munro,
Minister of Citizenship and Culture

GOVERNMENT IN CANADA (Including Elections and the Judicial System)

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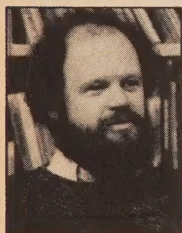
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Here are the characters in the stories...



David, the teacher



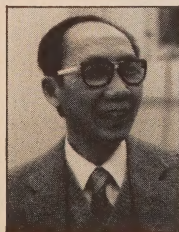
Maria, a new student, who sees an accident and goes to court as a witness



Rajes, who wants her mother to come to Canada



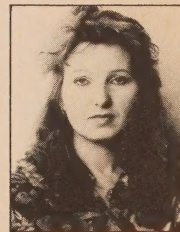
Siva, the husband of Rajes, who goes to Immigration



Chan Meng, who moves to Burlington



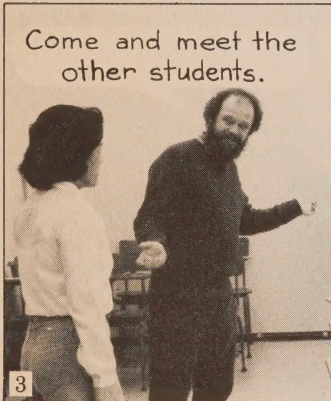
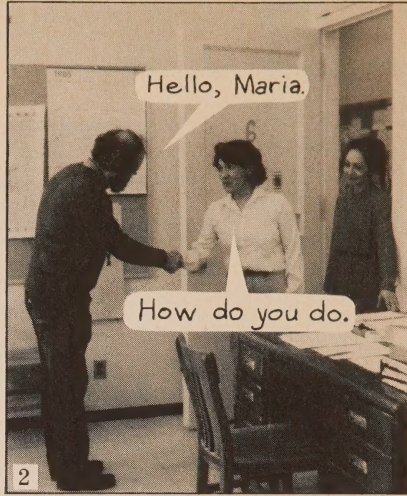
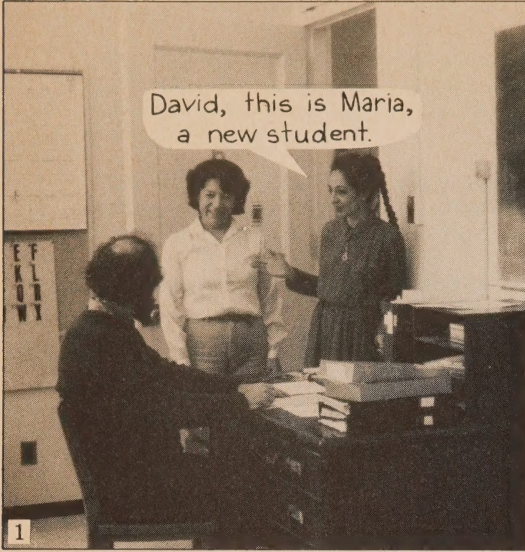
May Lee, the wife of Chan Meng

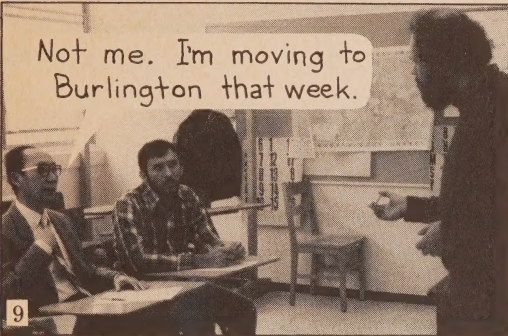
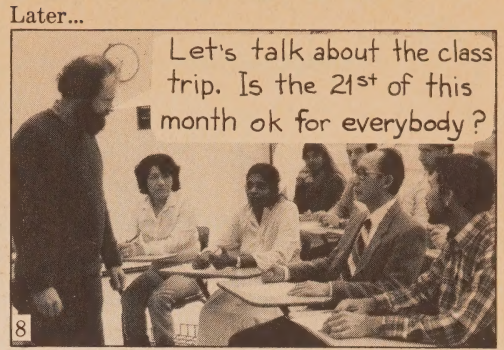
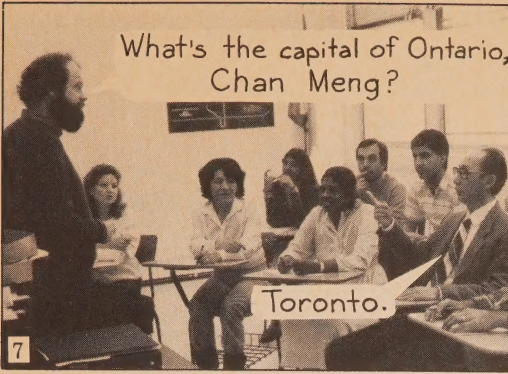


Vera, who is enumerated to vote in a Canadian election.

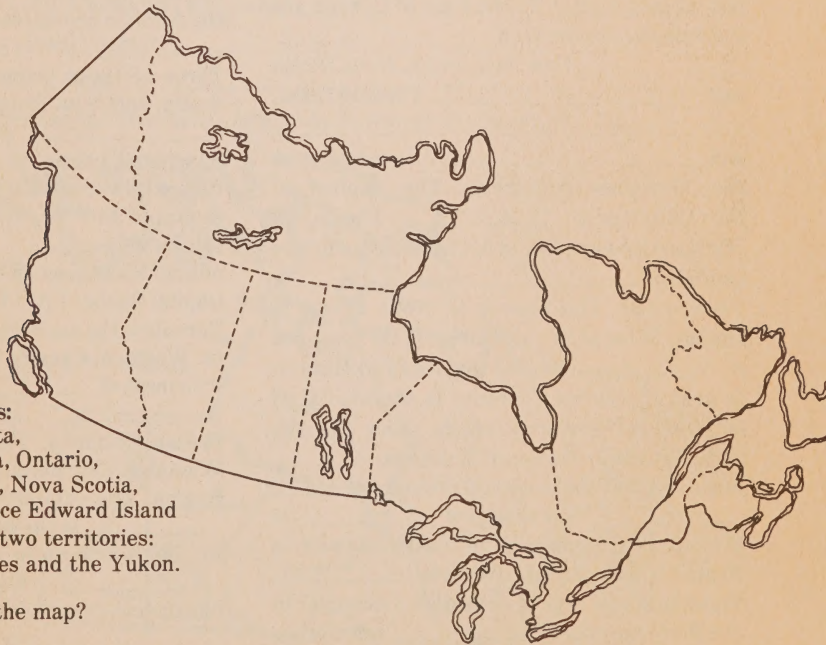
PHOTOSECTION 1

INTRODUCTIONS





This is a map of Canada

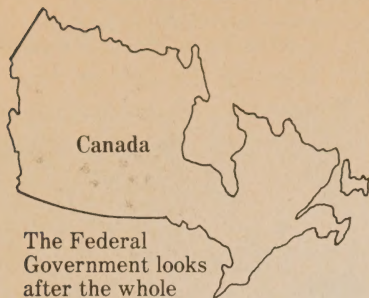


Canada has ten provinces:
British Columbia, Alberta,
Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario,
Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island
(often called P.E.I.), and two territories:
the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

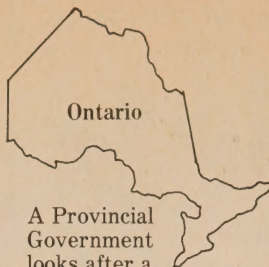
Can you mark these on the map?

You can check your answers with the map on page 5.

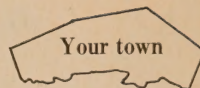
Canada has three levels of government:



The Federal Government looks after the whole country.



A Provincial Government looks after a province.



A Municipal Government looks after a town, city or district.

Information gap

Work in pairs. One person is Partner A. The other person is Partner B. Find out the missing information by asking each other questions.

Partner A

The capital of Canada is _____ which is in the province of _____ just across the river from Quebec. Canada has _____ provinces and two territories. Each province has its own capital. In the East of Canada are the Atlantic provinces of _____, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and _____. Three of these, _____, _____, _____ and _____, are known as the Maritime provinces. The capital of Newfoundland is _____. The capital of Prince Edward Island is Charlottetown. The capital of _____ is Fredericton. The capital of Nova Scotia is Halifax. West of the Maritimes is the province of _____ (capital Quebec City). Ontario is next to Quebec. Toronto is the capital of Ontario. In Western Canada there are the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, _____ and Alberta plus the coastal province of _____. The capital of _____ is Winnipeg. The capital of Saskatchewan is Regina. The capital of Alberta is _____. Victoria is the capital of British Columbia. In the North there are _____ territories; the Yukon (capital _____) and the _____ (capital Yellowknife).

Partner B

The capital of _____ is Ottawa which is in the province of Ontario just across the river from _____. Canada has ten provinces and _____ territories. Each province has its own capital. In the East of Canada are the Atlantic provinces of Prince Edward Island, _____, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Three of these, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, are known as the _____ provinces. The capital of Newfoundland is St. John's. The capital of Prince Edward Island is _____. The capital of New Brunswick is Fredericton. The capital of _____ is Halifax. West of the Maritimes is the province of Quebec (capital Quebec City). Ontario is next to Quebec. Toronto is the capital of _____. In Western Canada there are three Prairie Provinces of _____, Saskatchewan and _____ plus the coastal province of British Columbia. The capital of Manitoba is Winnipeg. The capital of _____ is Regina. The capital of Alberta is Edmonton. _____ is the capital of British Columbia. In the North there are two territories; the _____ (capital Whitehorse) and the Northwest Territories (capital _____).

INTRODUCTIONS

EXERCISE 1. Prepositions

Look at the map of Canada. Fill in each blank in the sentences below with one of these prepositions:

of between to from on

1. Prince Edward Island is north of Nova Scotia.
2. Alberta is east of British Columbia.
3. Manitoba is between Ontario and Saskatchewan.
4. Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia.
5. Ontario is west of Quebec.
6. Edmonton is far from Ottawa.
7. Montreal is close to Quebec City.
8. British Columbia is on the west coast.
9. Toronto is in the south-eastern part of the province of Ontario.
10. Winnipeg is west of Ontario.

See the Answer Key on page 41 to check your answers.

EXERCISE 2: Directions

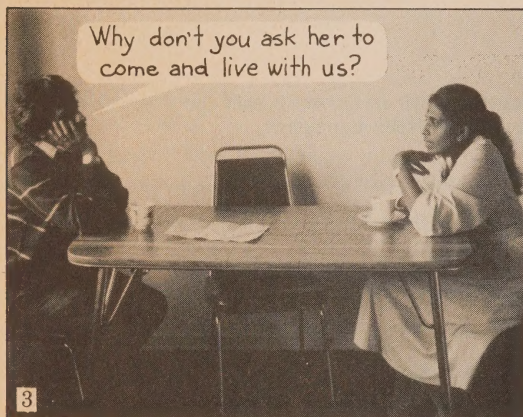
Look at the map of Canada. Think about which provinces are north, south, east and west. Now, answer the following questions: Check your answers with the map below.

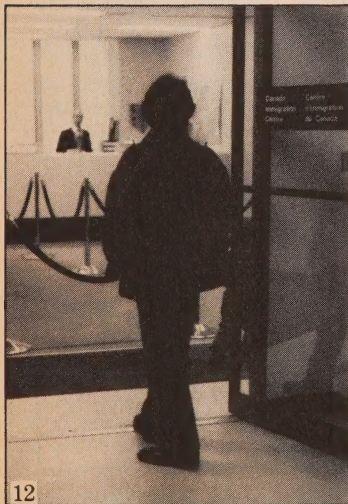
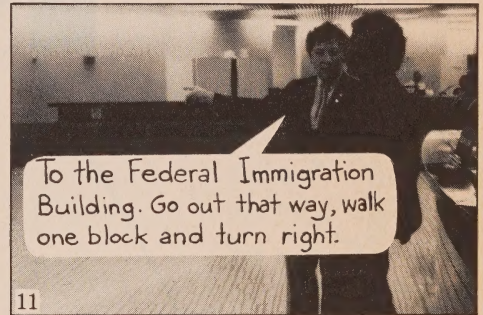
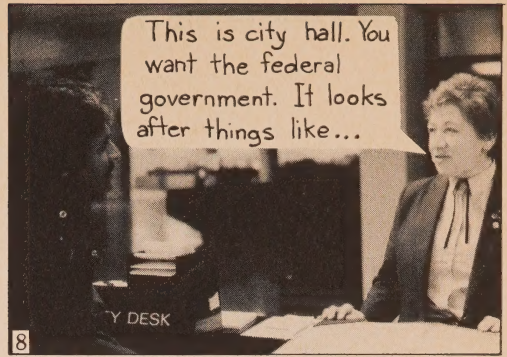
1. Which is the most westerly province? British Columbia
2. Which province is between Alberta and Manitoba? Saskatchewan
3. Which provinces are next to Ontario? Quebec, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island
4. Is Winnipeg east or west of Regina? West
5. If you travel from Edmonton to Fredericton, how many provinces do you cross? Five (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick)



PHOTOSECTION 2

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

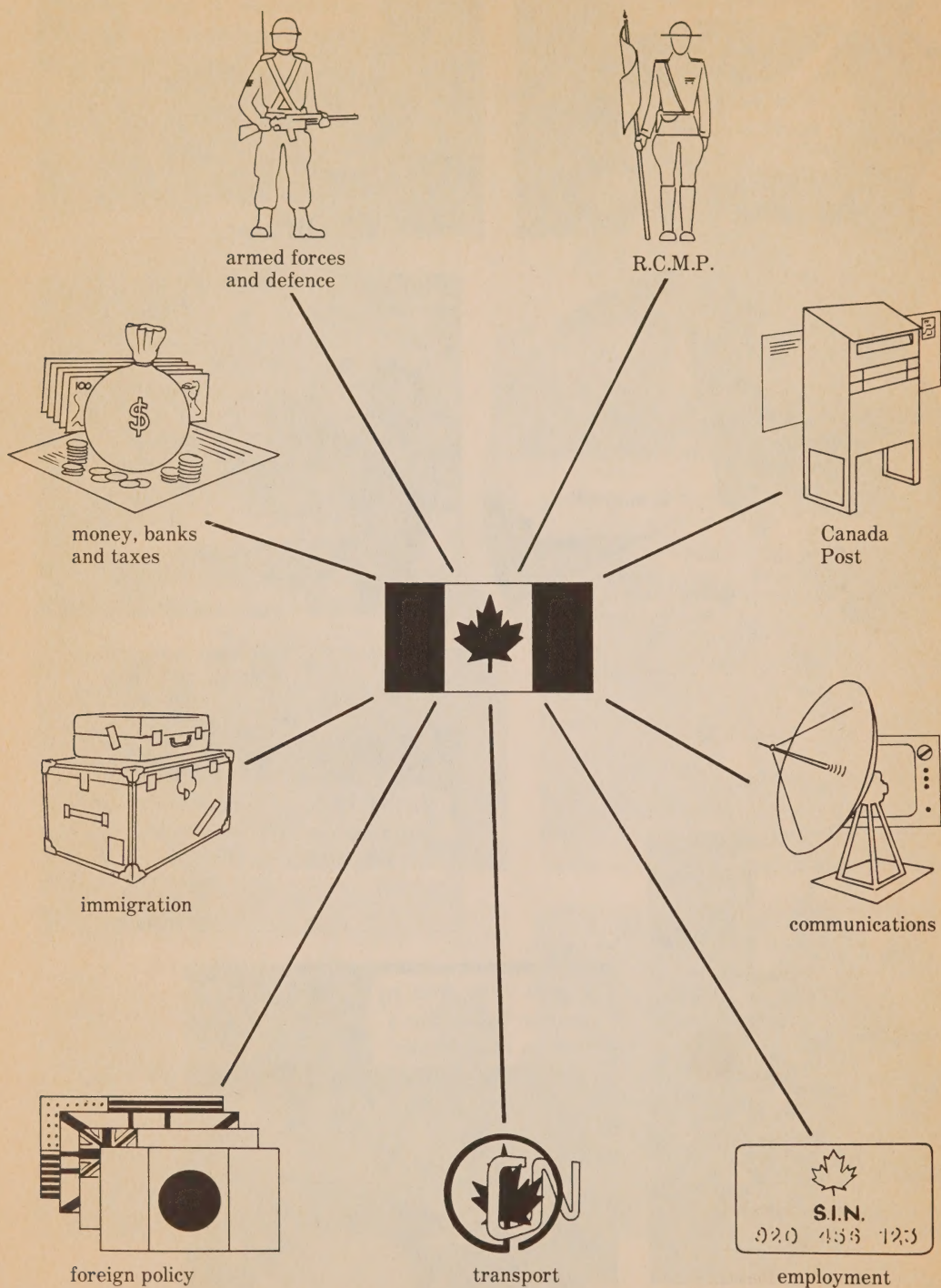




Much later...



These are some of the things the Federal Government looks after:



Here are some departments of the Federal Government and some things they look after:

Health and Welfare (family allowances)

External Affairs (foreign policy, visas)

Employment and Immigration (unemployment insurance, social insurance numbers, immigrant visas, job training allowances)

Solicitor General (R.C.M.P.)

National Defence (armed forces)

Secretary of State (citizenship)

Finance (the budget)

Treasury Board (public funds)

Transport (inter-provincial transportation, airports)

Communications (licences for radio and television stations)

Revenue Canada (customs, taxes)

The Canadian Government owns some businesses, which are operated as crown corporations such as:

Air Canada

Canada Post

The C.B.C. (Canadian Broadcasting Company)

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

EXERCISE 1: Did you understand the story?

Circle Yes, No or Don't Know

- | | | | |
|--|-----|----|------------|
| 1. Rajes gets a letter from her mother. | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| 2. Rajes's mother lives in Toronto. | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| 3. Rajes's father is dead. | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| 4. Siva is Rajes's husband. | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| 5. Siva wants to bring his mother to Canada. | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| 6. He goes to City Hall. | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| 7. City hall looks after immigration. | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| 8. The post office is a federal responsibility. | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| 9. Siva goes to see the immigration people. | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| 10. Rajes's mother is allowed to come to Canada. | Yes | No | Don't Know |

EXERCISE 2: Answer these questions:

1. Why is Rajes's mother unhappy?

2. What does Siva suggest Rajes should do?

3. Why does Rajes think that her mother might not be allowed into Canada?

4. What things does the federal government look after?

EXERCISE 3: Two-word or Two-part verbs

In photo 9 of the photostory, the clerk tells Siva some of the things the federal government looks after. English has many two-part verbs (called verb phrases). See if you can match the verb phrases in column 1 with their meanings in column 2.

1.	2.
VERB PHRASES	MEANINGS
1. look after	a. respect
2. look into	b. be careful of, watchful of
3. look down on	c. expect with pleasure
4. look up to	d. be responsible for
5. look forward to	e. despise, not respect
6. look up	f. investigate
7. look out for	g. search for

EXERCISE 4: Fill in the blanks

Fill in the blanks below with one of the phrases from column 1:

In Canada, the Federal government looks after the post office.

In most countries, people _____ those who commit crimes.

Newcomers to Canada _____ becoming Canadian citizens.

Canadians, in general, _____ their Prime Minister.

John tried to cross the street when a car was coming, so his sister shouted, " _____ the car!"

If you report a crime to the police, they will _____ the matter.

She will _____ the meanings of the words in the dictionary.

Look at the Answer Key on page 42 to check your answers.

EXERCISE 5: Fill in the blanks

The federal government looks after... (use the words below to fill in the blanks):

banking
country

immigration
television

airlines
foreign

mail
armed forces

R.C.M.P.

The federal government looks after the whole _____.

It is in charge of Canada Post which looks after the _____.

All money and _____ come under the federal government too. Communications such as satellites and _____ are also a federal responsibility. Any transport which goes between the provinces, such as the _____ or inter-provincial trucking is also under federal control. The federal government looks after things outside of Canada too, such as shipping, imports and exports, _____ visas and _____ policy. The protection of Canada by the _____ and the _____ are also under the federal government.

Look at the Answer Key on page 42 to check your answers.

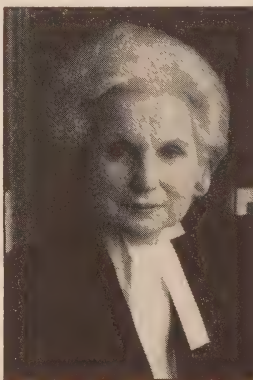
CANADA'S FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Canada is a democratic monarchy. The head of state is Queen Elizabeth II. Her representative in Canada is the Governor General. The citizens of Canada elect representatives, called Members of Parliament (M.P.s), to make the laws and govern the country. The Prime Minister is the head of the party with the most Members of

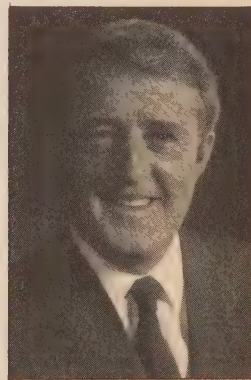
Parliament. The Prime Minister chooses other members of his or her party to be the heads of the different government departments, such as Employment and Immigration, Secretary of State, Defence, Finance, and External Affairs. These heads of departments are called Ministers. They meet with the Prime Minister as the Cabinet.



Queen Elizabeth II



Governor General
Jean Sauvé

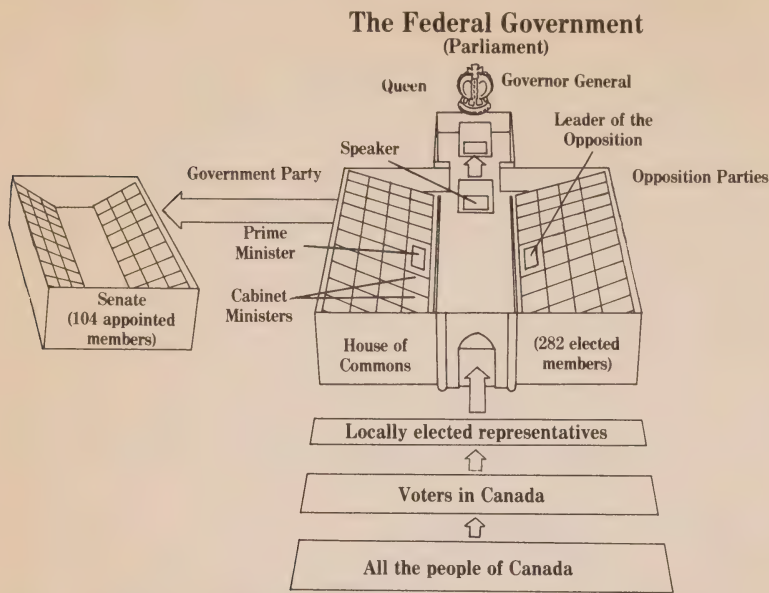


Prime Minister
Brian Mulroney

The Parliament of Canada is the House of Commons (all of the elected Members of Parliament) and the Senate (appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister). The work of the Parliament is to make the laws for Canada.

The political party with the most elected representatives in the House of Commons usually forms the government. The leader of

that party is the Prime Minister. The party with the second highest number of elected representatives is called the Opposition. The leader of this party is called the Leader of the Opposition. For elections, Canada is divided into 282 electoral districts, also called constituencies or ridings. Canadian citizens over the age of eighteen may vote in federal elections. These voters are called the electorate.



The capital of Canada is Ottawa.



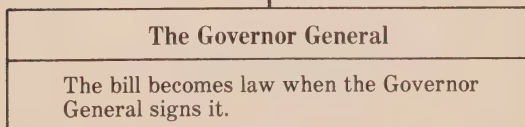
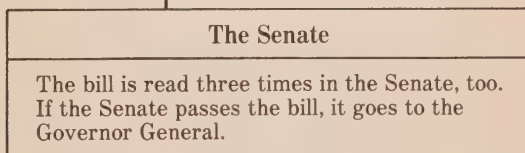
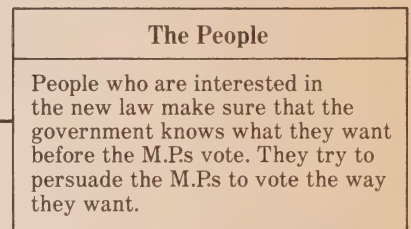
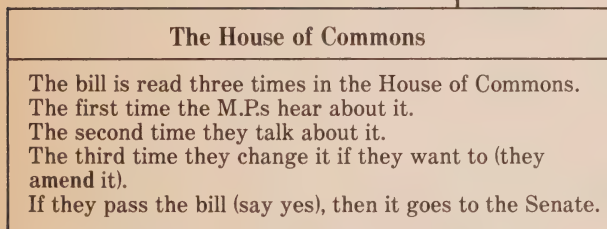
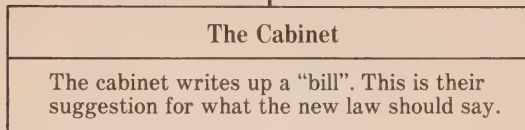
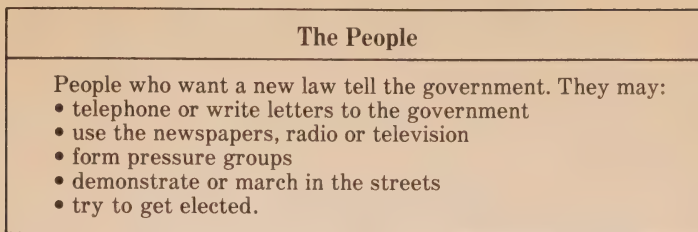
The federal government is based in Ottawa.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The two biggest parties in Canada are the Progressive Conservatives (or Tories) and the Liberals (or Grits). Every federal government in Canada's history has been either Liberal or Conservative. A third national party, the New Democratic Party (or N.D.P.), plays an important

part in the opposition but it has never been in power in Ottawa. There have been provincial N.D.P. governments though. A smaller party, the Social Credit party, is now in power in British Columbia.

HOW FEDERAL LAWS ARE PASSED



Ask Other Students

Are there any laws in Canada that you don't like?

Are there any laws you would like to see changed?

How do you feel about the following ideas?

People who are proven guilty of murder should be put to death (capital punishment).

People who drink and drive should be put in prison the first time they are caught.

Immigration laws should be changed to let more immigrants into Canada.

Answer these questions for yourself. Then ask some other students for their opinions. Write their answers on the chart.

NAMES	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT	DRINK AND DRIVE	IMMIGRATION LAWS
Lucia	no	yes	yes

Canadians can change the law.

Write down three ways in which people who live in Canada can tell the government that they want changes in the law:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Check your answers with the chart on "HOW FEDERAL LAWS ARE PASSED", on page 13.

Do Together

Write a letter:

When we are not happy about the laws of this country, we should tell the government. The easiest way to do this is to write to your Member of Parliament (M.P.). Choose something in Canada that you would like to change. Make sure it is something that the federal government looks after. Ask your teacher who your M.P. is. Work with other students in your class to write a letter to your M.P. Send your letter to:

Your Member of Parliament (Put the name here)
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

You do not have to put a stamp on any letter you send to your M.P. in Ottawa.

EXERCISE 6: True or False

Some of the statements below are true and some are false.

If the statement is true, put a (**T**) beside it.

If the statement is false, put an (**F**) beside it.

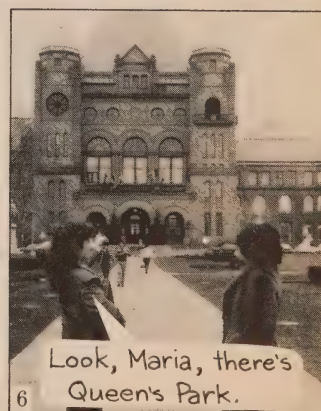
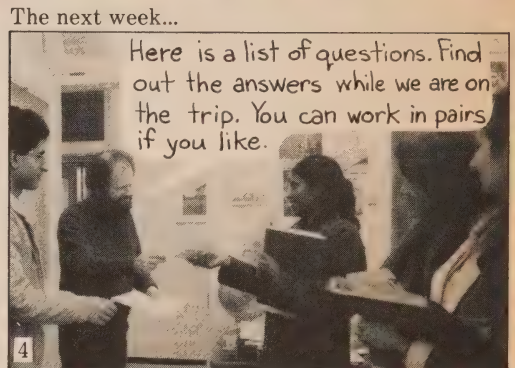
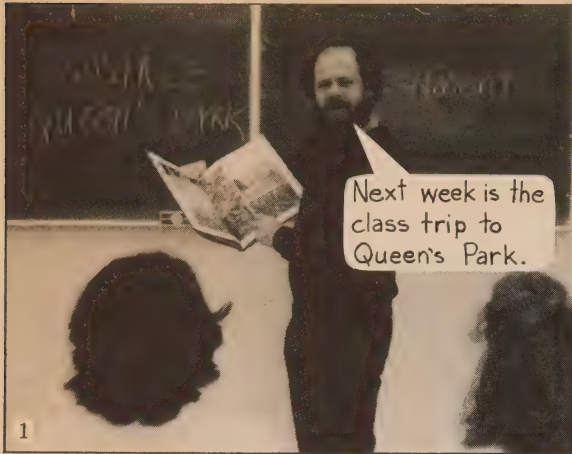
Example: The Governor General is elected by the voters. (**F**)

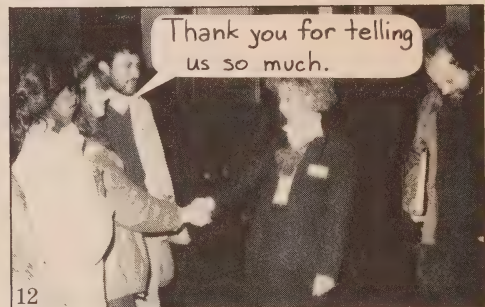
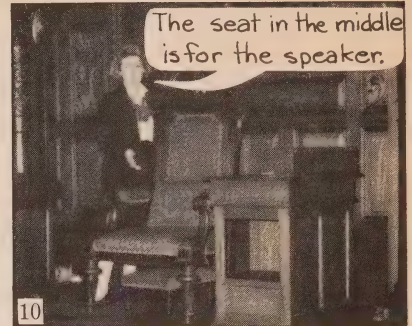
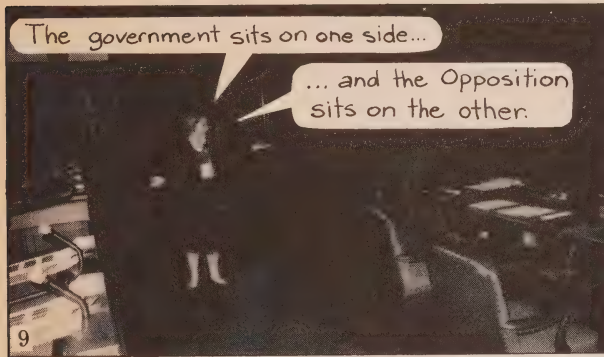
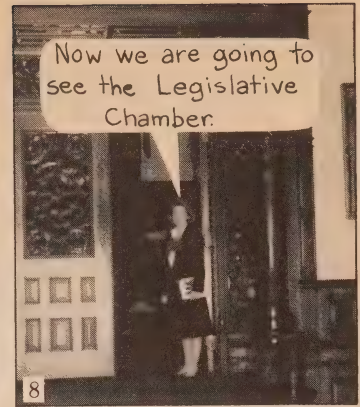
1. The Prime Minister is elected by the voters. ()
2. The Governor General is the representative of the Prime Minister when the Prime Minister is out of the country. ()
3. The Canadian Prime Minister signs all bills when they become law. ()
4. The Canadian Parliament has two houses. ()
5. Voters choose cabinet members. ()
6. Senators are not elected by the voters. ()
7. Opposition members sit in the Senate. ()
8. After the House passes a bill, it goes to the Senate. ()
9. Canadian citizens over the age of 18 can vote in federal elections. ()
10. People can affect the way their M.P.s vote in the house. ()

Look at Answer Key on page 42 to check your answers.

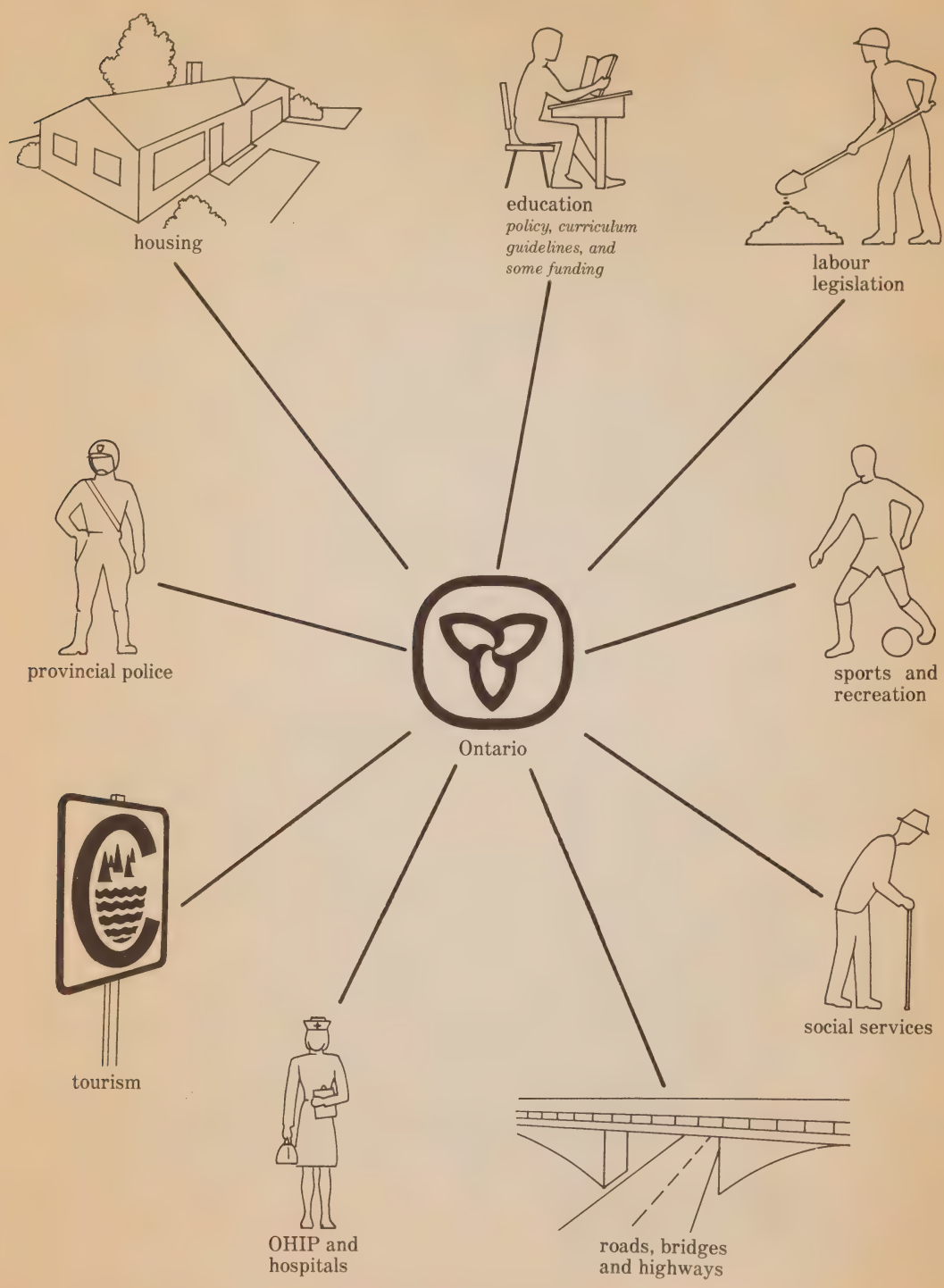
PHOTOSECTION 3

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT





These are some of the things the Ontario Provincial Government looks after:



Here are some Ministries of the Ontario Provincial Government and some things they look after:

Health (O.H.I.P. and hospitals)

Labour (employment standards, certification of labour union contracts, occupational health and safety, human rights and race relations)

Community and Social Services (Family Benefits Allowance and other social assistance)

Transportation and Communications (drivers' licences, highway construction)

Education (curriculum guidelines, funding for boards of education)

The Attorney General (provincial courts, official guardian)

The Solicitor General (public safety, Ontario Provincial Police)

Tourism and Recreation (tourism, sports and fitness)

Consumer and Commercial Relations (liquor control board, commercial standards, business registration)

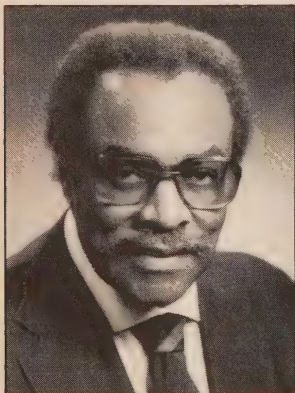
Citizenship and Culture (art galleries, historical sites, multicultural programs, newcomer services)

Municipal Affairs and Housing (community planning, low-income housing)

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

The representative of the Queen in Ontario is the Lieutenant Governor. The Premier is the head of the party with the most members in the Legislative Assembly. Provincial governments do not have senates. All their members are elected. In Ontario, these elected

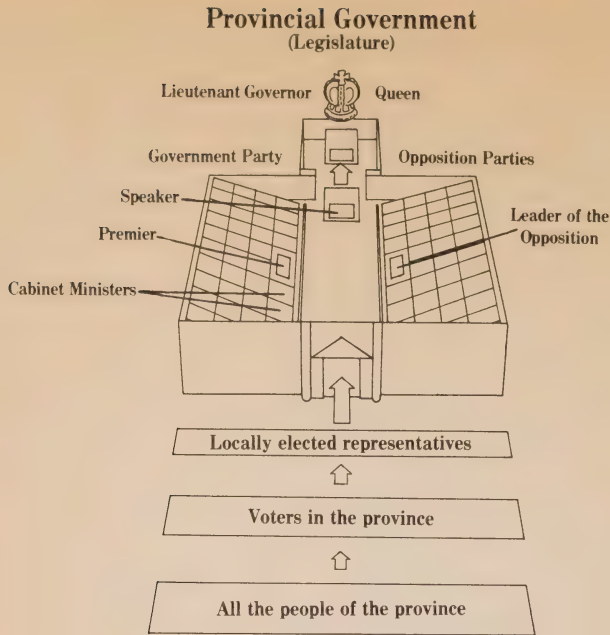
representatives are called Members of the Provincial Parliament (M.P.P.s) or Members of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.A.s). The Premier chooses the Cabinet, whose members are the heads of the various government departments, called ministries.



The Lieutenant Governor is Lincoln Alexander.



The Premier is David Peterson. He is the leader of the Liberal Party.



THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

EXERCISE 1: Fill in the blanks

This is the list of questions that David gave his students. Can you answer them?

1. What is the name of the building where the provincial government meets?

2. Why does the Ontario provincial government meet in Toronto?

3. What is the name of the room where the laws are made?

4. What do we call the head of the party with the most representatives?

5. What do we call any elected representative to the provincial legislature?

6. What are three things the provincial government looks after?

7. Which Ministry would you go to for information about working conditions?

8. Which provincial ministry looks after drivers' licences?

9. What do we call the representative of the Queen in the provincial government?

10. Who makes sure that the government does a good job?

Look at the Answer Key on page 43 to check your answers.

EXERCISE 2: Ask other students

Read the questions below. Choose one question and answer it. Then go around the class and ask other students for the answers to the other questions. Write down the answer and the name of the student who told you. Then compare your answers with those of the rest of the class.

1. What is the minimum wage in Ontario?
2. How much provincial sales tax do you pay in Ontario?
3. What is the longest road in Ontario?
4. Which is the nearest provincial park to your class?
5. How old do you have to be to drink alcoholic beverages in Ontario?
6. What is the name of the hospital nearest to your class?
7. How old do you have to be to drive in Ontario?
8. Which political party is in power in Ontario?
9. What is the name of the premier of Ontario?
10. Who is the leader of the opposition party in Ontario?
11. Which provincial cabinet job do you think is the most important?

If students in your class cannot answer all of the questions, choose someone to go to the local library or community information service to find out the answers.

EXERCISE 3: Federal or Provincial?

Choose the right level of government.

The following items may relate to the Provincial Government (P), the Federal Government (F) or to both (P & F). Show which.

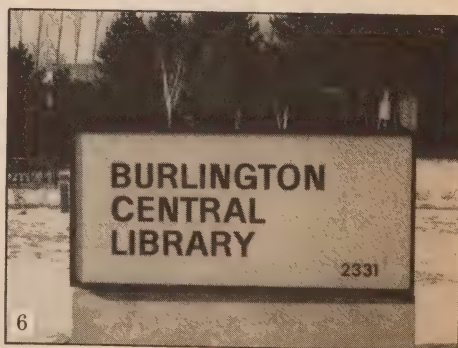
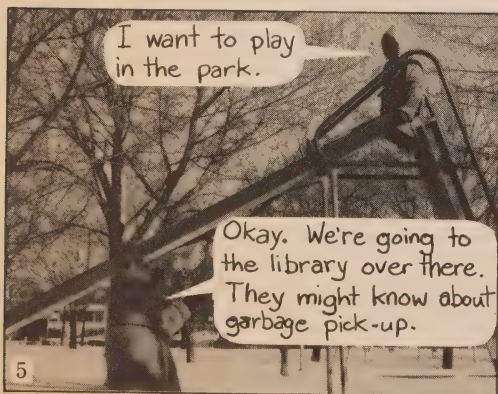
example: R.C.M.P. (**F**)

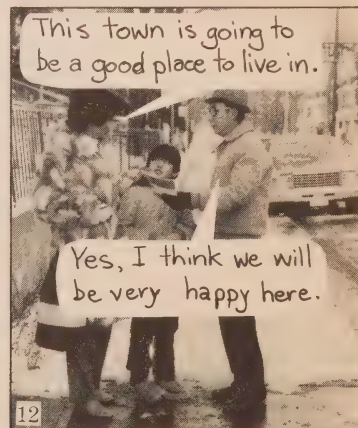
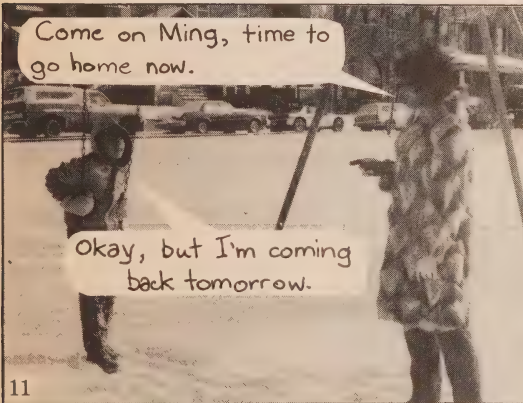
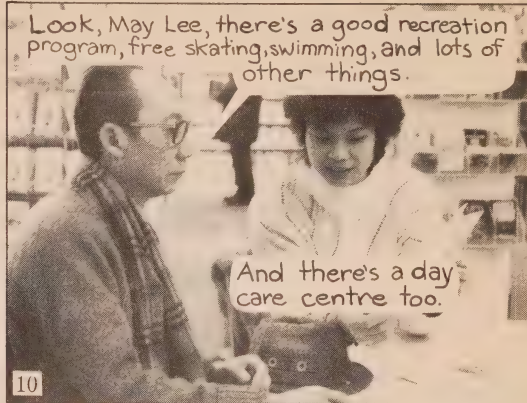
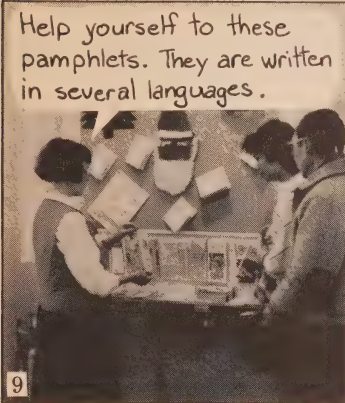
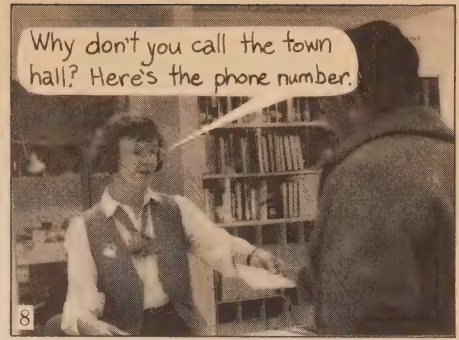
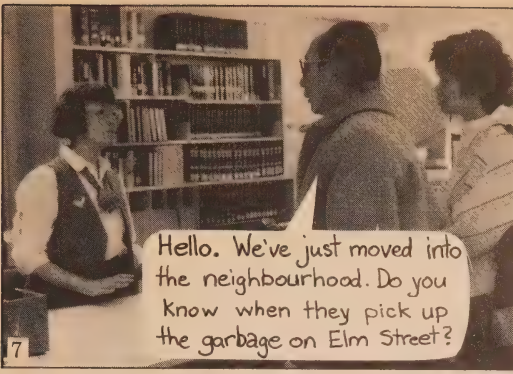
1. Governor General ()
2. Premier ()
3. Senate ()
4. Electorate (voters) ()
5. M.P.s ()
6. Defence of Canada ()
7. Queen's Park ()
8. M.P.P.s ()
9. Prime Minister ()
10. Cabinet ()

Look at the Answer Key on page 43 to check your answers.

PHOTOSECTION 4

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT





Did you understand the story?

Put these sentences in the correct order. Write them in the correct order on a separate sheet of paper. Then, check your story with the photostory.

They unpack their things and put lots of empty boxes out for the garbage pick-up.

After the park, they come to the public library.

Chan Meng and May Lee find out a lot of interesting things about their new town.

The librarian doesn't know when the garbage is picked up.

Then she shows them some pamphlets about town services.

Chan Meng, May Lee and Ming move into a new house.

She tells them to call the town hall.

They see a park while they are walking.

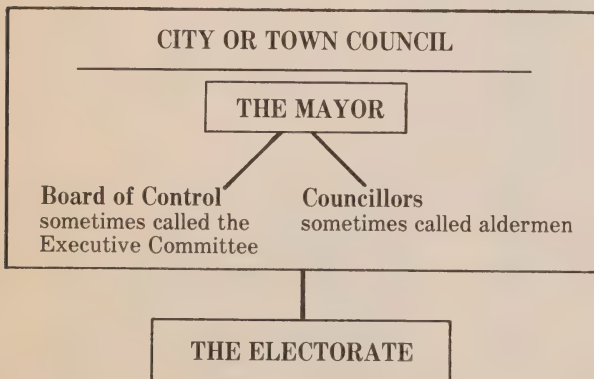
They ask the librarian about garbage pick-up.

Then they go for a walk to look at their new neighbourhood.

Municipal or Local Government

Local government looks after smaller areas of Canada, such as a town or city or a county township. It may look after a very small area with just a few hundred people or a big city area with more than a million

people. We have different types of local government with different responsibilities. In most of the country, we have small town or city councils which also join together to make county councils.



The mayor is the head of the council.

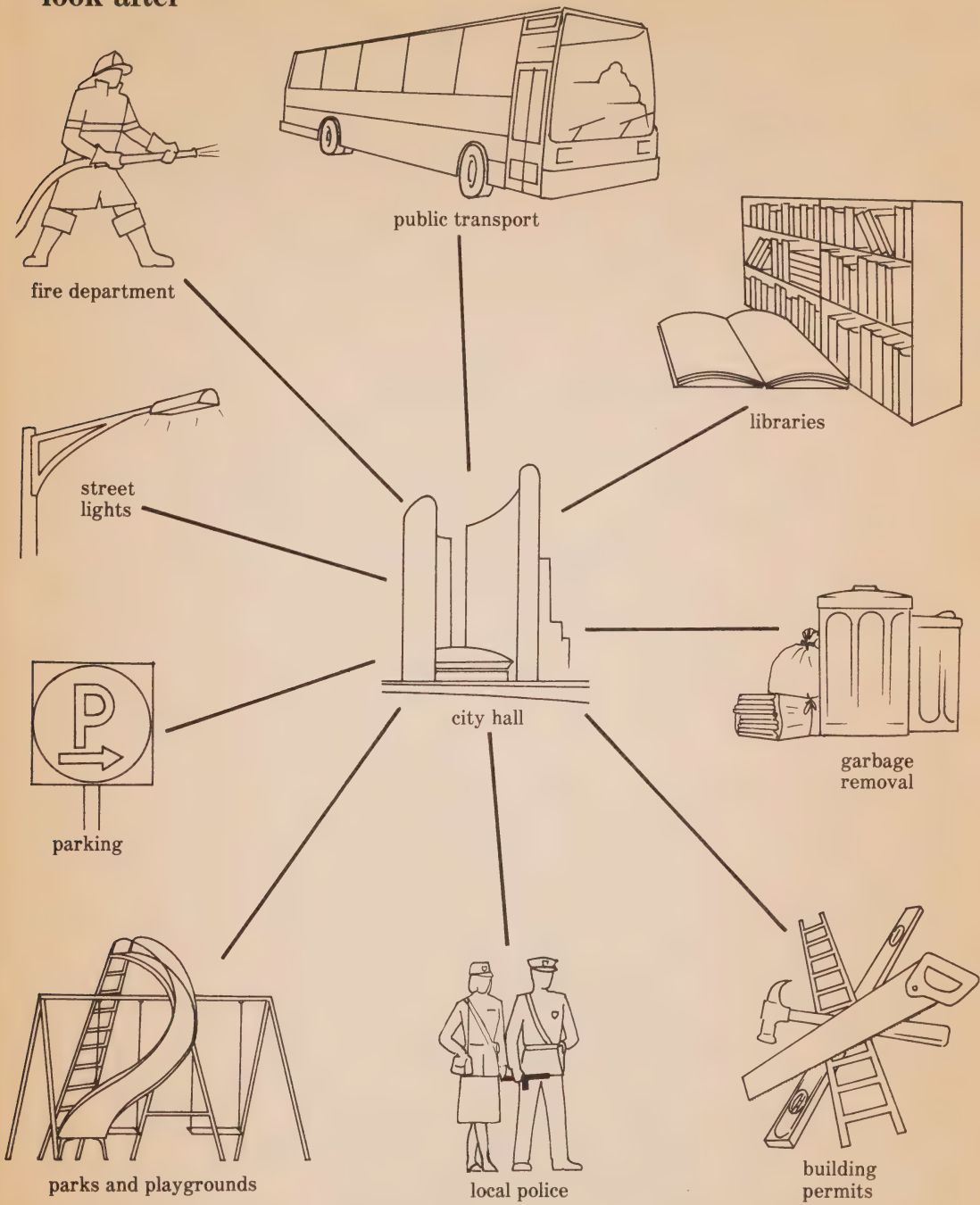
All the council makes decisions together. The controllers make sure that things get done.

Local residents over 18 who are Canadian citizens can vote.

A city or town is broken up into smaller districts, called wards. Each ward will have up to three people on the city or town council. In small communities, the head of the council is called the reeve.

City and town councils can also pass laws, called by-laws. By-laws usually are about local things like parking or land use.

These are some of the things that municipal governments look after



Some other things that local governments look after are: sewage disposal, water, daycare, animal control and snow removal.

CITY GOVERNMENT

In big cities, there is sometimes a different type of local government, where local councils join together to make decisions that affect all of the city. Metropolitan Toronto is an example of this. There are six local governments within Metro Toronto, each of which looks after things in the local area. Then there is one joint Metro government which looks after things that affect the whole area.

The local and the Metropolitan councils share responsibilities. For instance, the local councils collect garbage but the Metro council gets rid of it. At the time of a municipal election, school board trustees are also elected. Trustees are members of the school boards, also called boards of education. There are two school board systems which are paid for by public funds: the public schools and the Roman Catholic separate schools. Local school boards are primarily responsible for hiring teachers and for providing buildings and supplies.



Each local council has a mayor who heads the council of aldermen. The Executive Committee makes sure that things are done.

Group Work

About the city

A lot of new housing has been built in the north of the city. There is no local school, library, fire station or park for this area.

Traffic in the city is very bad at rush hour. There are no expressways or subways. The city provides a bus service but there are only a few routes and the buses are not very frequent.

Crime has been increasing in the city in the last few years. The city needs more police stations with more police and cars.

Work in groups of four or five students. Imagine that your group is the city council. You have paid all your bills for the year. You have \$5 million left. What will you do with the money? Decide together which of these things you will do with the money.

Look at the list of "Ways you can spend the money" to see how much things cost.

Group Work (continued from page 26)

Ways you can spend the money

1. Build a new library in the north of the city

\$ 2 million
2. Build a new school in the north of the city

\$ 4 million
3. Improve the roads. Total cost will be \$30 million.
This year's cost will be:

\$ 5 million
4. Build a recreation centre for the north of the city

\$2.5 million
5. Improve the bus service

\$1.5 million
6. Hire new police and buy new cars

\$ 1 million
7. Build a new police station

\$2.5 million
8. Buy new snow removal equipment

\$ 1 million
9. Provide a low-cost daycare centre

\$ 5 million
10. Save the money. Reduce taxes next year

no cost
11. Your own ideas.

Ask Other Students

Put the name of five other students in the first column. Then ask them if they use municipal services. Write down their answers in the correct column.

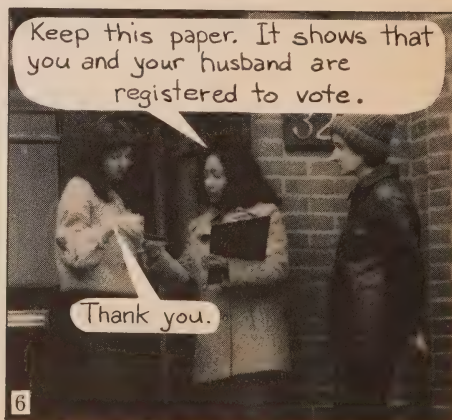
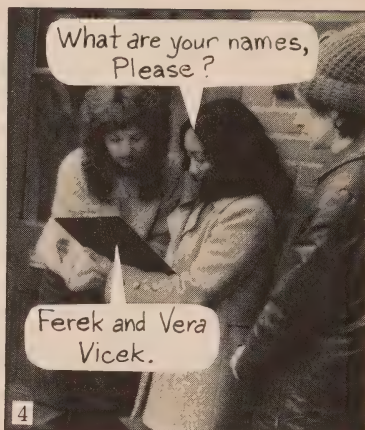
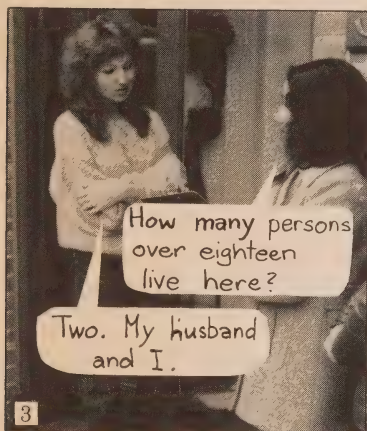
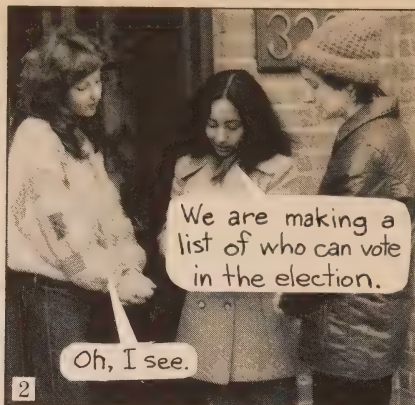
- Do you have a child in school?
- Do you ever go to the local park?
- Do you use the local bus?
- Have you ever called the local police?
- Have you ever called the fire department?

Name of the student	Child in school?	Park?	Bus?	Police?	Fire?

PHOTOSECTION 5

ELECTIONS AND VOTING

PHOTOSTORY



GLOSSARY

DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER (D.R.O.):

The person who hands you your ballot and who puts it in the ballot box when you have finished voting.

ENUMERATE:

Make a list of who can vote.

ELECTION:

Choose (vote for) one of several people for a political office. (The leaders of the municipal, provincial and federal governments are elected.)

CANDIDATE:

A person who wants to be elected.

CAMPAIGN:

The time before an election when candidates meet the voters and tell them what they will do if they are elected.

FORM NO. 301:

A paper that shows that a person has been registered to vote in an Ontario provincial election.

VOTING CARD:

A paper that shows that a person has been registered to vote.

POLLING STATION:

The building where people go to vote.

BALLOT:

A sheet of paper a person uses to vote. All the names of the candidates who run in an election are on this paper.

VOTING BOOTH (Ballot booth or polling booth):

A small private area in a POLLING STATION where voters go to mark their ballots.

WARD, CONSTITUENCY, RIDING, ELECTORAL DISTRICT:

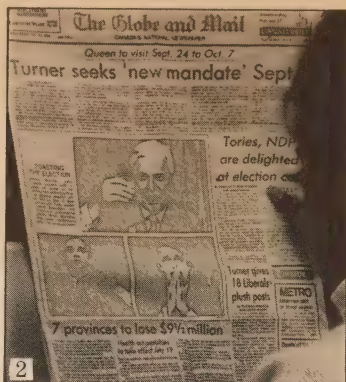
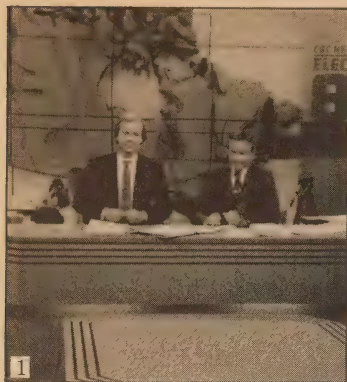
Political divisions of a city, province, or country for the purposes of an election.

OPINION POLL:

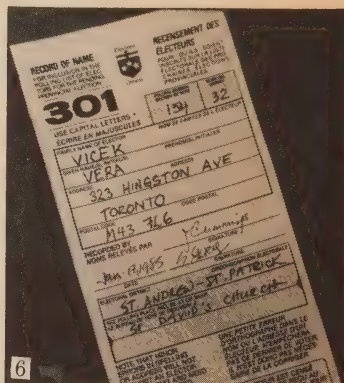
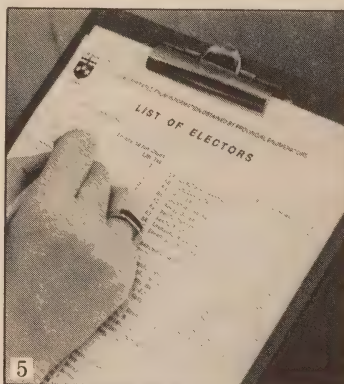
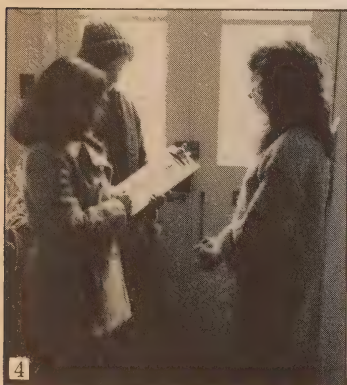
Questions asked to a number of people to find out what they think.

PHOTOESSAY

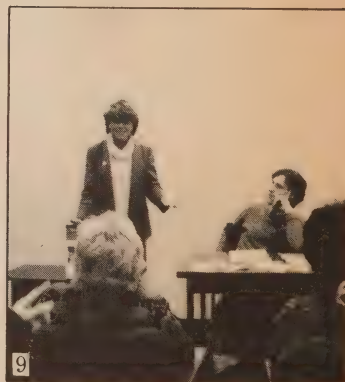
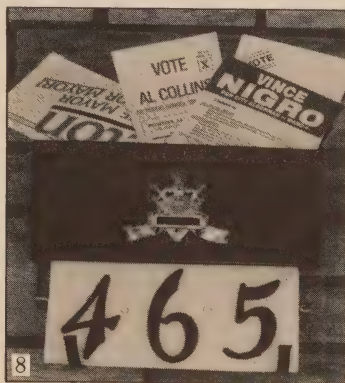
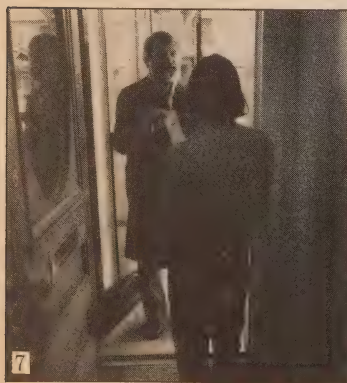
WE CHOOSE OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE MUNICIPAL, PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS. THIS IS CALLED AN ELECTION.



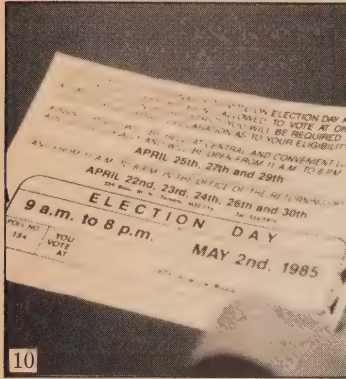
You will know that an election is coming by: news on the television, notices in the newspaper, signs in your neighbourhood, papers at your door.



You will be enumerated to see if your name is on the voter's list. If you are a Canadian citizen, you may vote in municipal, provincial, and federal elections. If you are a landed immigrant, you may be able to vote in your municipal election. Ask your teacher.



The people who want to be elected are called candidates. They may belong to a political party or they may be independent candidates. Before an election, candidates or their supporters may come to your door. They will send you papers telling you why you should vote for them. They may have neighbourhood meetings to tell you what they will do for your area if they win.



IF YOU EXPECT TO BE UNABLE TO VOTE ON ELECTION DAY AT YOUR REGULAR POLL, BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO VOTE AT ONE OF THE SPECIAL POLLING PLACES IN YOUR DISTRICT, YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO TAKE THE PRESCRIBED DECLARATION AS TO YOUR ELIGIBILITY.

NICE POLLS WILL BE HELD AT CENTRAL AND CONVENIENT LOCATIONS DESIGNATED LOCALLY AND WILL BE OPEN FROM 11 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

APRIL 25th, 27th and 29th

FROM 11 A.M. TO 8 P.M. IN THE OFFICE OF THE RETURNING OFFICER

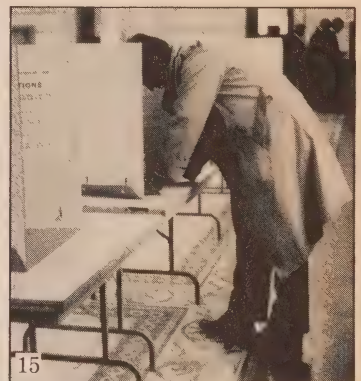
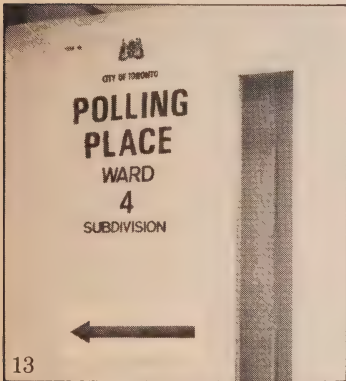
APRIL 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 26th and 30th

527 Bloor St. W. Toronto, M5S 1T6 Tel. 354-7879

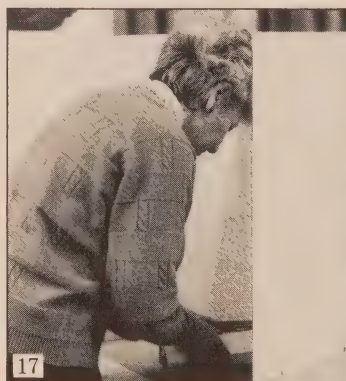
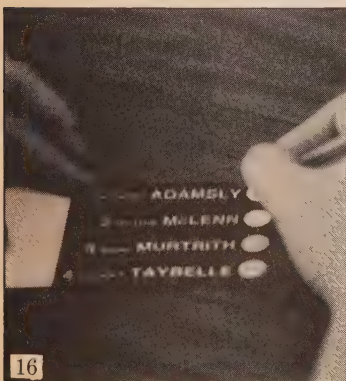
ELECTION DAY	
9 a.m. to 8 p.m.	MAY 2nd, 1985
CELL NO. 154	YOU VOTE AT 876 Avenue Road



About two weeks before the election, you will get a voting card in the mail. This card tells you when and where you can vote. Look at the card to see what the number of your poll is. Take your card or your form number 301 to the polling place.



At the polling station, find the table with your poll number. Give your name or show your voting card. The Deputy Returning Officer (D.R.O.) will give you a folded ballot. Take the ballot to a voting booth.



Read the names on the ballot. Put an "X" in the circle next to the name of the person you want to vote for. Refold your ballot. Take it back to the table and hand your ballot to the D.R.O. He or she will put your folded ballot in the ballot box. Your vote is secret. You do not have to tell anyone who you voted for.

WHEN THE POLLS CLOSE, THE BALLOTS ARE COUNTED. THE CANDIDATE WITH THE MOST VOTES IS THE WINNER. THIS PERSON WILL REPRESENT YOUR AREA UNTIL THE NEXT ELECTION.

ELECTIONS AND VOTING

EXERCISE 1: Fill in the blanks

Do you understand Canadian elections?

Fill in the blanks in the story below. Use photosection 5 to find the correct answers.

candidates	election	representative
polling station	citizens	form 301
ballot	circle	votes
voting card	ballot box	secret

One day two women came to Vera's house. They were making a list of voters for the next _____. They asked Vera how many Canadian _____ over 18 lived there. They gave Vera a paper, _____, to show that she and her husband were registered to vote. Before the election, several _____ came to Vera's door to ask her to vote for them. Vera got a _____ in the mail to tell her where and when to vote. On election day, Vera and her husband went to the _____. The D.R.O. handed Vera a folded _____ to mark her vote. Vera marked an "x" in the _____ next to the name of the candidate she wanted to vote for. She refolded her ballot and took it back to the D.R.O. to put into the _____. The candidate with the most _____ won the election. This person will be the political _____ of Vera's ward or riding until the next election. Vera's vote was _____; no one knows who she voted for.

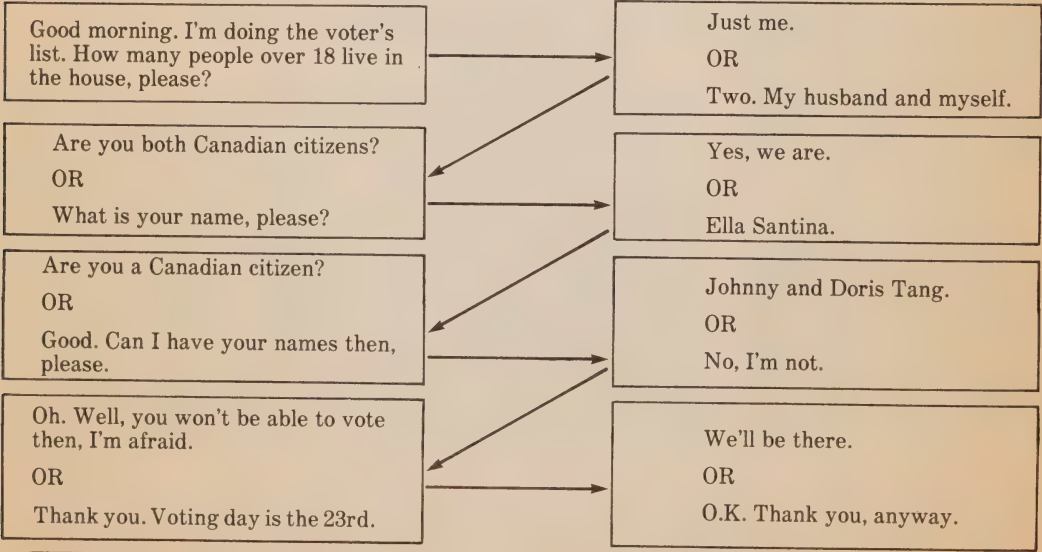
Check your answers with the Answer Key on page 43 at the back.

FIND THE CONVERSATION

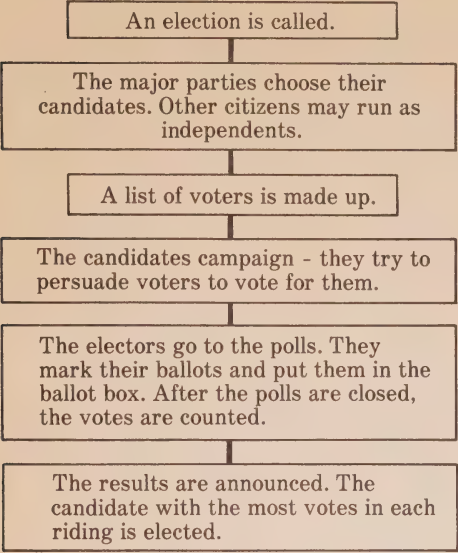
Read this aloud with your partner. Listen to what your partner says and choose the reply that makes sense.

Partner A

Partner B



CANADIAN ELECTIONS



WORD SEARCH

Can you find these words in the square below? Put a ring around the ones you find.

democracy	vote	election
conservative	federal	laws
party	liberal	poll
cabinet	mayor	municipal
minister	candidate	ballot
tax	provincial	elect

C O N S E R V A T I V E
A B P M A Y O R C D E L
N L O P A R T Y T A X E
D I L O A N E E T E M C
I B L A W S B A L L O T
D E M O C R A C Y E N I
A R F E D E R A L C E O
T A M C A B I N E T Y N
E L P R O V I N C I A L
M U N I C I P A L A F G
F E R M I N I S T E R T

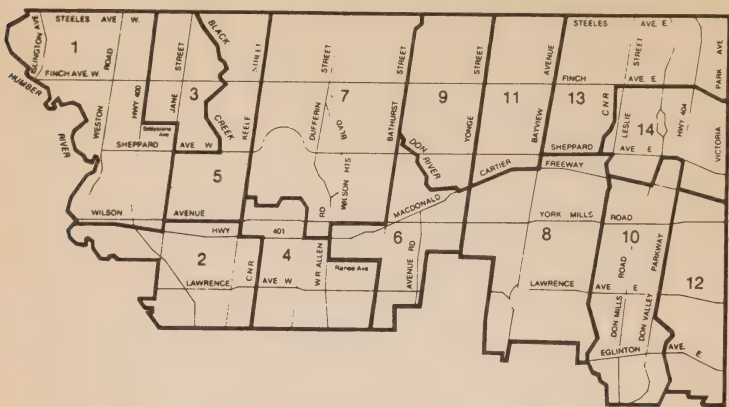
TYPES OF ELECTIONS

Because Canada has three levels of government, we need three kinds of elections. Federal elections are held at least every four to five years. Provincial elections are held at least every four to five years.

Municipal elections are held every two or three years.

The country is divided up into smaller areas for elections. In municipal elections, a city or town is divided into wards. Here is an example:

CITY OF NORTH YORK
WARDS



In a provincial election the province is divided into electoral districts (125 in Ontario, but this will change to 130 in the first election after August, 1986). Provincial political representatives are called Members of the Provincial Parliament (M.P.P.s). In a federal election the country is divided into 282 ridings. The people of each riding vote for one Member of Parliament (M.P.). The person who gets the most votes becomes the

representative. Sometimes the person who gets elected gets less than half the votes, as in this example:

Conservative candidate	6,572
Liberal candidate	5,423
N.D.P. candidate	3,654
Independent candidate	894

The conservative candidate wins although more than half the voters wanted somebody else to be their representative.

ASK OTHER STUDENTS

Before an election, political parties and newspapers want to know which party people are going to vote for, or which candidate they favour, or what they think about a particular issue. They hold opinion polls to find out. They do not ask all the voters, but just a few thousand who they hope are typical of all of the voters.

Do an opinion poll in your class.

1. With the teacher, choose a question like one of the following. Choose three possible answers for each.

- Which party do you think will win the next election?
- Which candidate will you vote for in the next election?
- Which issue do you think is the most important in the next election?

(continued on page 35)

2. Write the question on a copy of the chart on this page. Fill in the three possible answers.
3. Ask each student his or her opinion and record the student's name and answer (you can put an "x" in the column with the student's choice) on the chart.
4. Add up the number of responses (answers) for each choice.
5. Calculate the percentage of the total at the bottom of each column:

6. Answer these questions:

- How many people answered the poll?
- How many people
 - voted for Choice A?
 - voted for Choice B?
 - voted for Choice C?
- Which choice won?
- What percentage of the votes did this represent?
- Do you think the winning vote represents the opinion of most people in the class?

Question:_____

35

PHOTOSECTION 6

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COMPLAINANT:

A person who takes legal action against another person.

DEFENDANT:

The person who is in court to defend herself or himself against a charge.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY:

A lawyer who conducts the case for the government in a court of law.

JUROR:

A member of a jury.

JURY:

A number of people selected to listen to a case in court and then decide whether or not the accused is guilty.

SUBPOENA:

A legal note which orders a person to be in court on a certain day to act as a witness.

WITNESS:

A person who saw a crime and appears in court to answer questions about it.

FINE:

The money a person pays when he or she breaks the law and is found guilty.

SENTENCE:

The punishment (jail or a fine) given by a judge to a guilty person.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE:

A sentence that does not have to be served. (The guilty person, under certain conditions set by the judge, does not have to go to jail or pay the fine.)

CIVIL CASE:

A trial which is about such things as property, contracts, and civil rights. It is one person who takes action against another.

CRIMINAL CASE:

A trial which is about crimes such as murder, arson or theft. The Crown (the government) takes action against an individual or a corporation.

JUVENILE CASE:

A trial in which a young person is charged with a crime.

SMALL CLAIMS COURT:

A court that handles civil cases involving relatively small sums of money. Small claims courts settle such disputes quickly, informally and inexpensively. Often, the individuals present their cases without a lawyer. You can sue for damages in small claims courts for amounts up to \$1,000 (up to \$3,000 in Metropolitan Toronto).

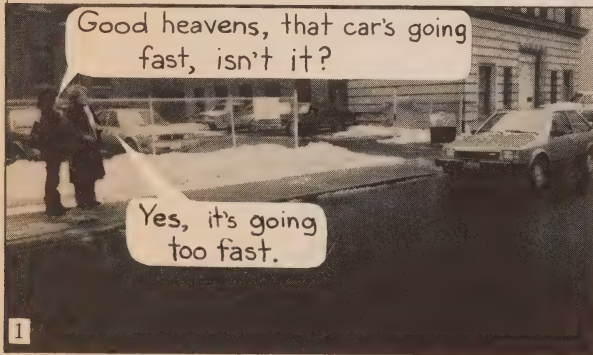
APPEAL:

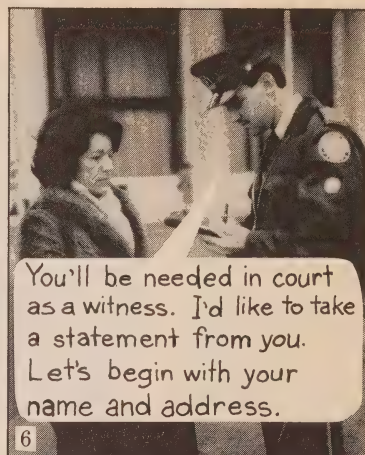
To ask that a higher court of law re-examine what happened at a trial.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA:

The highest court in Canada. It hears appeals from Provincial and Federal Courts.

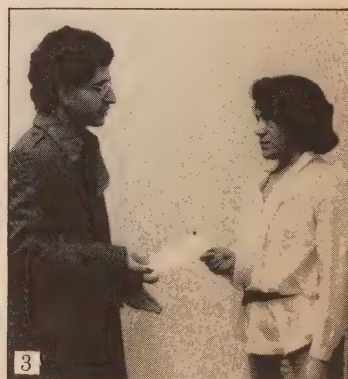
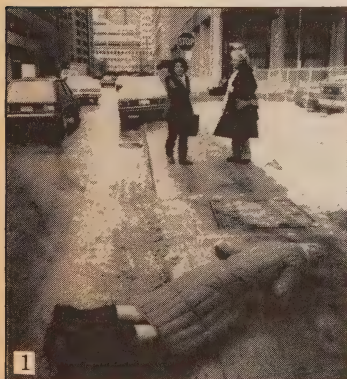
Photostory





Photoessay

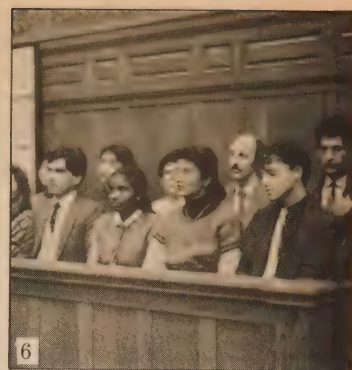
AT SOME POINT IN A PERSON'S LIFE, HE OR SHE MAY HAVE TO GO TO COURT AS WITNESS, A COMPLAINANT, A DEFENDANT, OR A JUROR. ANY PERSON INVOLVED IN A CRIMINAL CASE HAS THE RIGHT TO AN INTERPRETER PROVIDED FREE BY THE COURT.



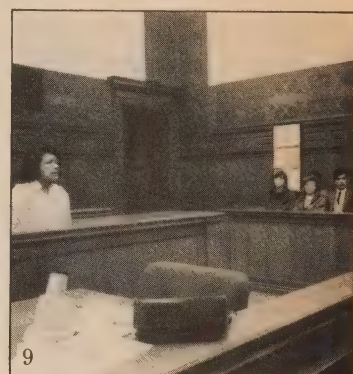
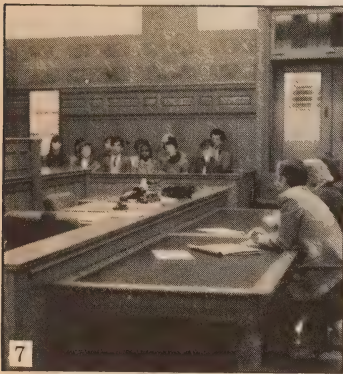
If you see an accident or any act that breaks the law, you may be called as a witness. You will get a document from the court, called a subpoena. This means you must appear in court.

(continued on page 38)

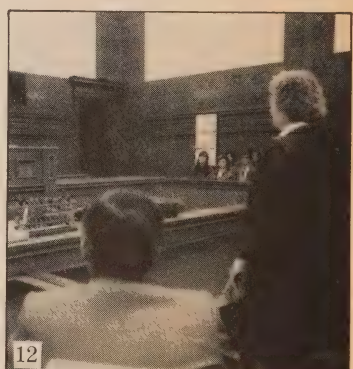
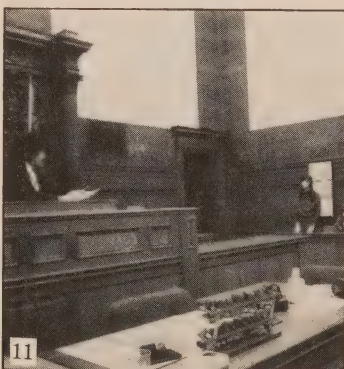
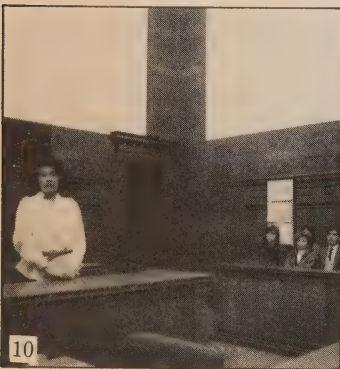
PHOTOESSAY 6 (continued)



Maria was called to appear in the Provincial Court. She is a witness in a criminal trial. A judge and a jury will hear this case. Twelve citizens make up the jury. Any citizen may be called to serve as a juror.



The defendant (accused) has a lawyer. The prosecuting attorney presents the case for the Crown (complainant). Each lawyer asks the witness questions. The prosecuting attorney will try to prove that the defendant is guilty. The defendant's lawyer will try to prove that the defendant is not guilty.



The jurors listen to the witnesses. They decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. They tell the judge their decision. If the decision is "guilty", the judge decides the sentence, which is the punishment. The sentence may be a fine or imprisonment. In some cases, the judge may suspend the sentence or discharge the defendant.

WHEN PEOPLE ARE ARRESTED, THEY MUST BE TOLD THEIR RIGHTS BY THE ARRESTING OFFICER. IF AN ACCUSED PERSON IS FOUND GUILTY, HE OR SHE MAY BE ABLE TO APPEAL THE SENTENCE.

Did you understand the story?

Match the parts of the sentence below. Use photosection 6 to help you find the answers.

1. Maria is standing

2. A car comes up the street

3. The car hits a woman

4. The driver of the car

5. The policeman asks Maria

6. The policeman tells her

7. In court, the lawyer asks Maria

8. The jurors listen

9. The jury leaves the courtroom

10. The judge decides
- a. to decide if the defendant is guilty or not.

b. if she saw the licence of the car.

c. to the witness.

d. the sentence.

e. very fast.

f. with her friend on the street.

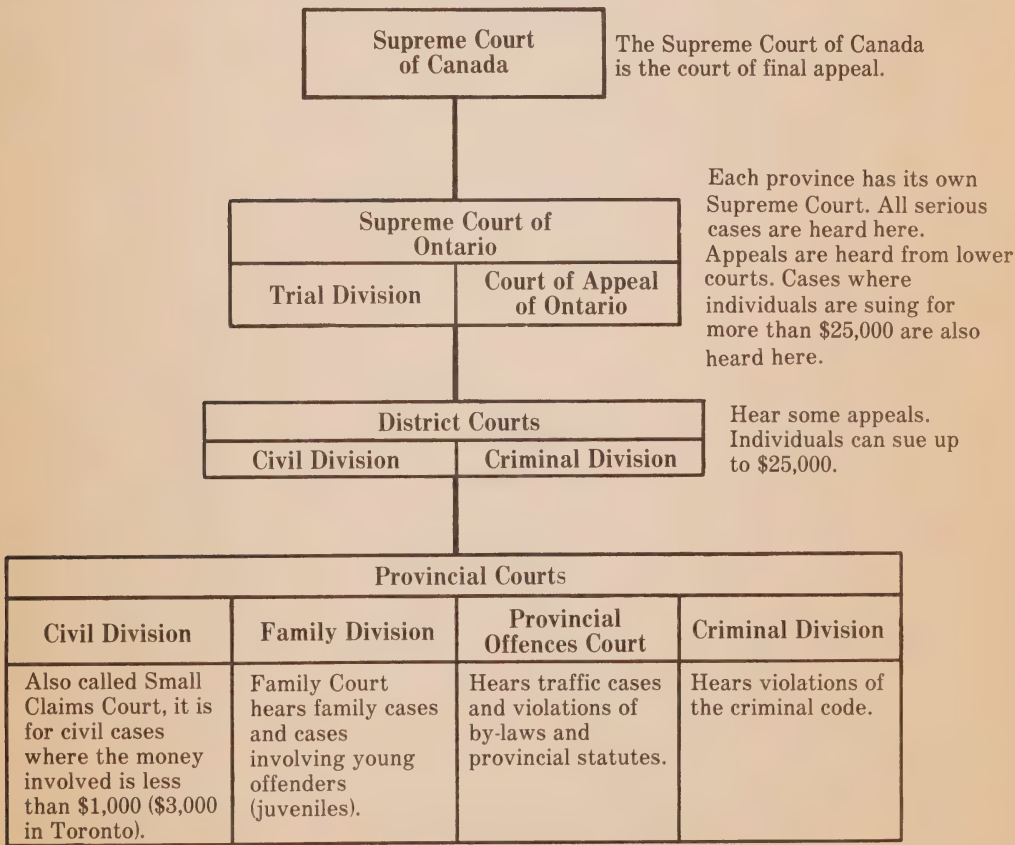
g. questions about what she saw.

h. who is crossing the street.

i. she will be needed as a witness in court.

j. doesn't stop.

THE COURT SYSTEM



CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LAW

Criminal law looks after crimes like murder, theft, sexual assault, or arson. Criminal law is decided by the federal government so the laws are the same all over Canada.

Civil law mostly looks after property. It is under the provincial government, so it may be different in different provinces.

LEGAL HELP

Everyone accused of a crime in Canada has the right to legal advice. If you cannot afford a lawyer, you can ask for Legal Aid. You can also get advice from Community Legal Clinics. These are usually free to people with low incomes. Ask your local community information centre or immigrant aid agency for locations near you.

TRIBUNALS

Tribunals are like small courts which look after particular problems. For instance, problems with Worker's Compensation might be decided at a Worker's Compensation Board Tribunal. Other tribunals look after things like problems between landlords and tenants, or Human Rights problems.

If you appear before a tribunal, you will be asked to tell your story to the **tribunal commissioners** (sometimes just one person, sometimes more than one). The commissioners will probably ask you questions and will listen to what other people have to say before they make a decision. Sometimes you can appeal a tribunal decision.

What Would You Do?

You see a man climbing through the window of a neighbour's house across the street. You can't see the man very clearly because there are some bushes in the way, but it doesn't look like your neighbour. What do you do?

- 1. Tell the rest of your family to come and have a look.
- 2. Wait and see what happens next.
- 3. Go across the street and ring your neighbour's door bell.
- 4. Call your neighbour on the phone to see if he or she is home.
- 5. Decide it's none of your business and do nothing.
- 6. Call the police.
- 7. Call a lawyer.
- 8. Other suggestion.

Work in groups to decide which is the best suggestion. Write two sentences explaining why you chose this suggestion.

We chose suggestion number _____ because _____

Find a person who...

Go around the class. Ask the other students questions. Try to find someone who has done these things or knows someone who has done them:

Name of Person	Who has done these things
1. _____	has been on jury duty.
2. _____	has been in a court room.
3. _____	has a driver's licence.
4. _____	has had a speeding ticket.
5. _____	has seen an accident.
6. _____	has been in an accident.
7. _____	has been a witness in a court case.
8. _____	has had a parking ticket.
9. _____	has called the police.
10. _____	has talked to a lawyer.

ANSWER KEY

INTRODUCTIONS

EXERCISE 1. (page 5) Prepositions

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Prince Edward Island is north of Nova Scotia. | 4. Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia. |
| 2. Alberta is east of British Columbia. | 5. Ontario is west of Quebec |
| 3. Manitoba is between Ontario and Saskatchewan. | 6. Edmonton is far from Ottawa. |
| | 7. Montreal is close to Quebec City. |
| | 8. British Columbia is on the west coast. |
| | 9. Toronto is in the south-eastern part of the province of Ontario. |
| | 10. Winnipeg is west of Ontario. |

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

EXERCISE 3. (page 10) Two-Part Verbs

1. look after, is (d) be responsible for.
2. look into, is (f) investigate.
3. look down on is (e) despise, not respect.
4. look up to, is (a) respect.
5. look forward to, is (c) expect with pleasure.
6. look up, is (g) search for.
7. look out for, is (b) be careful of, watchful of.

EXERCISE 4. (page 10) Fill in the blanks

- In Canada, the federal government looks after the post office.
- In most countries, people look down on those who commit crimes.
- Newcomers to Canada look forward to becoming Canadian citizens.
- Canadians, in general, look up to their Prime Minister.
- John tried to cross the street when a car was coming, so his sister shouted, "Look out for the car!"
- If you report a crime to the police, they will look into the matter.
- She will look up the meanings of the words in the dictionary.

EXERCISE 5. (page 11) Fill in the blanks

The federal government looks after the whole country. It is in charge of Canada Post which looks after the mail. All money and banking come under the federal government too. Communications such as satellites and television are also a federal responsibility. Any transport which goes between the provinces, such as the airlines or inter-provincial trucking, is also under federal control. The federal government looks after things outside of Canada too, such as shipping, imports and exports, immigration visas and foreign policy. The protection of Canada by the armed forces and the R.C.M.P. is also under the federal government.

EXERCISE 6. (page 15) True or False.

1. The Prime Minister is elected by the voters. (True)
2. The Governor General is the representative of the Prime Minister when the Prime Minister is out of the country. (False; it is the Deputy Prime Minister who becomes responsible)
3. The Canadian Prime Minister signs all bills when they become law. (False; it is the Governor General who signs bills into law)
4. The Canadian Parliament has two houses. (True)
5. Voters choose cabinet members. (False; they are chosen by the leader of the party with the most elected representatives)
6. Senators are not elected by the voters. (True)
7. Opposition members sit in the Senate. (False; Senators are appointed by the Prime Minister and may represent any party)
8. After the House passes a bill, it goes to the Senate. (True)
9. Canadian citizens over the age of 18 can vote in federal elections. (True)
10. People can affect the way their M.P.s vote in the House. (True)

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

EXERCISE 1. (page 20) Fill in the blanks

1. The provincial government meets at Queen's Park in Toronto.
2. Toronto is the capital of Ontario.
3. The laws are made in the Legislative Chamber.
4. The head of the party with the most representatives is the Premier.
5. Elected representatives to the provincial legislature are called Members of the Provincial Parliament (M.P.P.s)
6. See pages 18 and 19 for the answer.
7. You would go to the Ministry of Labour for information about working conditions.
8. The Ministry of Transportation and Communication looks after drivers' licences.
9. The representative of the Queen in the Provincial Parliament is called the Lieutenant Governor.
10. The voters of the province make sure that the government does a good job by electing the representatives who make the laws and govern the provinces.

EXERCISE 3. (page 21) Federal or Provincial?

F = Federal
P = Provincial
F & P = both

1. Governor General (F)
2. Premier (P)
3. Senate (F)
4. Electorate (F & P)
5. M.P.s (F)
6. Defence of Canada (F)
7. Queen's Park (P)
8. M.P.P.s (P)
9. Prime Minister (F)
10. Cabinet (F & P)

ELECTIONS AND VOTING

EXERCISE 1. (page 32) Fill in the blanks

One day two women came to Vera's house. They were making a list of voters for the next election. They asked Vera how many Canadian citizens over 18 lived there. They gave Vera a paper, form 301, to show that she and her husband were registered to vote. Before the election, several candidates came to Vera's door to ask her to vote for them. Vera got a voting card in the mail to tell her where and when to vote. On election day, Vera and her husband went to the polling station. The D.R.O. handed Vera a folded ballot to mark her vote. Vera marked an "x" in the circle next to the name of the candidate she wanted to vote for. She refolded her ballot and took it back to the D.R.O. to put into the ballot box. The candidate with the most votes won the election. This person will be the political representative of Vera's ward or riding until the next election. Vera's vote was secret; no one knows who she voted for.

SUMMARY

THE GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

In Canada, governments are organized at three levels to meet the needs of the people living in Canada. The federal government takes care of those needs which affect all people living in Canada, such as national defence or unemployment insurance. In a province, such as Ontario, the government looks after such needs as education, health insurance, and the minimum wage. Municipal or town governments look after local needs such as garbage pick-up, snow removal and building permits. Sometimes the three levels of government work together, such as in giving money to build a highway.

Governments are formed through elections of representatives. Political parties stand for different ideas of how government should meet the needs of the people. The party with the most elected representatives forms the government. The leader of that party chooses a cabinet to run the government. The Queen is the head of government and is represented in Canada by a Governor General and in the provinces by a Lieutenant Governor.

Governments satisfy the needs of the people by learning what the people want, by making laws and carrying them out, and by paying for this by taxing the people. The administration of government is carried out by civil servants, who work for the government and are paid from the taxes. Laws and regulations determine what the government can do, and what are not acceptable relations among people. If there is a disagreement about what the law is, or if someone breaks the law, the courts will be asked to decide what should be done.

Canada is a democracy because the people choose the government. Canadians have freedom to tell the government what they want, and to change the government if they do not like what it is doing.

OTHER READING MATERIALS

To learn more about Ontario, ask your teacher where you can get copies of these materials or write to: Newcomer Services Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 77 Bloor Street West, 5th floor, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9.

- Ontario's Story
- Newcomers Guide to Services in Ontario
- Newcomer News

If you are applying for Canadian citizenship, you should go to your local Citizenship Registration office and ask for **A Look at Canada** and **The Canadian Citizen**. What you need to know for the citizenship application hearing is in these two books.

Your local public library will also have many books about Ontario and Canada.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

Teachers: Copies of a Teacher's Guide to this publication are available from the Newcomer Services Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 5th floor, 77 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9.

The information in this booklet is correct, to the best of our knowledge, as of July, 1986. Readers should write the Newcomer Services Branch (address above) with any comments or suggestions.

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Lily Munro
Minister

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